REMARKS

Please reconsider the application in view of the above amendments and the following remarks. Applicant thanks the Examiner for carefully considering this application.

Disposition of Claims

Claims 1-36 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 8, 24, 25, 26, 31, and 33 are independent. The remaining claims depend, directly or indirectly, from claims 1, 8, 26, 31, and 33. Claims 1, 9, 25-30, and 33-36 have been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Claim Amendments

Independent claim 24 has been amended into clarify that the "runtime" recited in the claim corresponds to the "client runtime." Claims 2 has been amended to now depend from amended independent claim 24. Thus, claims 2-7 now depend, directly or indirectly, from amended independent claim 24. Further, independent claim 8 has been amended to include the limitation of cancelled dependent claim 9 and to clarify that a proxy is created for each remote object in the server portion. Claims 10-12 that formerly depended on claim 9 have been amended to now depend from amended independent claim 8. The Applicant respectfully asserts that no new matter has been added by these amendments.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-25, and 31-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,629,128 ("Glass"). Claims 1, 9, 25, and 33-36 have been cancelled by this reply. According, this rejection is now moot with respect to those claims. To the extent that the rejection applies to the amended claims, the rejection is respectfully traversed.

The invention, as recited in the claims, is directed to a method for including proxies in an existing distributed application (or a distributed application that has not been originally designed to include proxies). To include proxies in such a distributed application, the invention corresponds to a method for analyzing the server portion of the distributed application to

determine the remote objects in the server portion and then creating a proxy for each of the remote objects in the server portion. Once the proxies are created, the client portion is modified to replace/substitute calls made to the remote objects to calls made to the corresponding proxies. (*See generally* Instant Specification, paragraphs [0024]-[0027]).

Turning to the rejection, for anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102, the reference must teach every aspect of the claimed invention either explicitly or impliedly. Further, for a reference to anticipate the invention, "[t]he identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ...claim." *See* MPEP §2131 citing *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). The Applicant respectfully asserts that Glass does not teach or suggest the invention as recited in the claims.

Specifically, with respect to amended independent claim 24, the Applicant respectfully asserts that Glass does not teach or suggest the following limitations:

(i) "analyzing the server portion to find each remote object in the server portion and creating the proxy for each remote object in the server portion" – Glass teaches dynamically creating a proxy for an object as needed at run-time (*See* Glass, col. 6, ll. 51-52, and Figure 2). The method for dynamically creating a proxy, as disclosed in Glass, includes receiving a request for an object, locating the object, determining whether a proxy for the requested object exists, and then either creating a proxy if the proxy doesn't exist or forwarding the request for the object to the correspond proxy if the proxy exists. (*See* Glass, Figure 2). In contrast, the invention, as recited in the claims, requires that the server portion of the distributed application is analyzed to find *each* remote object (as opposed to only remote object objects that are requested at run-time), and that a proxy is created for *each* remote object in the server portion. There is no teaching or suggestion in Glass of analyzing the server portion to find all of the remote objects for the purpose of creating a proxy for all the remote objects. Rather, Glass only teaches searching the client and server to locate a single object or to determine the presence of a proxy corresponding to an object. Accordingly, this limitation is not taught or suggested by Glass.

(ii) "analyzing the client portion to determine calls made to remote objects in the server portion and replacing calls for remote objects with calls for a corresponding proxy" – As disclosed in Glass, when there is a request for an object, the request object is located, and then a

determination is made at that time about whether a proxy exists. If a proxy exists, then the request is forwarded to the proxy. (*See* Glass, Figure 2). In contrast, the invention as recited in the claims requires that the client portion is analyzed, before remote objects are requested, to determine the presence of calls to the remote objects. Once the calls to the remote objects are identified, the calls to the remote objects are replaced with calls to the corresponding proxies. Thus, the request object does not need to be located before a determination is made about whether there is a proxy associated with the remote object. Further, there is never a case where a determination has to be made about whether a proxy exists for a given remote object because, if the proxy exists then the corresponding call to the remote object has already been replaced with a call to the proxy. Accordingly, the proxy handles the processing of the call in a transparent manner (*i.e.,* there is no additional processing to required to determine the presence of the proxy). In view of the above, Glass does not teach or suggest this limitation.

In view of the above, Glass fails to teach or suggest all the limitations of amended independent claim 24. Thus, amended independent claim 24 is patentable over Glass. Further, dependent claims 2-7 are also patentable Glass from at least the same reasons as amended independent claim 24.

As discussed above, amended independent claim 8 has been amended to include the limitation "wherein creating the proxy for each of the plurality of remote objects in the server portion comprises analyzing the server portion to determine each of the plurality the remote objects in the server portion." Thus, amended independent claim 8 is patentable over Glass for at least the same reasons discussed above with respect to the "analyzing the server portion to find each remote object in the server portion and creating the proxy for each remote object in the server portion" limitation in amended independent claim 24. Dependent claims 10-23 are patentable over Glass for at least the same reasons.

Moreover, the Applicant respectfully asserts that Glass fails to teach or suggest any limitations for analyzing the server portion as recited in dependent claims 10 and 12. Specifically, Glass fails to teach or suggest analyzing machine code or source code to locate remote objects. Moreover, all the portions of the Glass that the Examiner cites as teaching the limitations of claims 10 and 12 are solely directed to creating byte code, creating source code , or parsing source code for the purpose of creating proxy objects without any mention of

analyzing the machine code or the source code to determine the presence of remote objects. Accordingly, dependent claims 10 and 12 are allowable over Glass from this additional reason.

Moreover, the Applicant respectfully asserts that Glass fails to teach or suggest the limitations for modifying the client portion as recited in dependent claim 15. Specifically, Glass fails to teach or suggest multiple look-up services (*i.e.,* a first look-up service used to locate the remote object and a second look-up service to locate the corresponding proxy object) or substituting calls to the first look-up service with calls to the second look-up service. Moreover, the all portions of the Glass that the Examiner cites as teaching the limitations of claims 15 merely teach that proxy objects may be used in a client-server system without any teaching of multiple look-up services or modifying calls to one look-up service to call to the second look-up service. Accordingly, dependent claims are allowable over Glass from this additional reason.

Finally, original independent claim 31 includes the limitations "analyzing a server portion of a distributed application to find each remote object in the server portion and generating a proxy for each remote object in the server portion." Thus, independent claim 31 is patentable over Glass for at least the same reasons discussed above with respect to the "analyzing the server portion to find each remote object in the server portion and creating the proxy for each remote object in the server portion" limitation in amended independent claim 24. Dependent claim 32 is patentable over Glass for at least the same reasons.

In view of the above, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 26-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being anticipated by Glass in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,590,128. Claims 26-30 have been cancelled by this reply. According, this rejection is now moot. Withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.
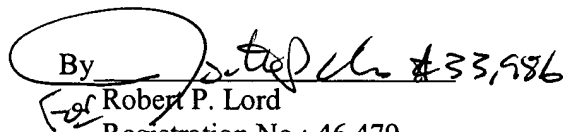
Conclusion

Applicant believes this reply is fully responsive to all outstanding issues and places this application in condition for allowance. If this belief is incorrect, or other issues arise, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned or his associates at the telephone number listed below. Please apply any charges not covered, or any credits, to Deposit Account 50-0591 (Reference Number 16159/021001).

Dated: May 10, 2005   Respectfully submitted,

By _____ #33,536

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